SUNDAY. : : NOVEMBER 21, 1875. THE Philadelphia Bulletin doesn't believe a word of Grant running for a third | ing, and naval and military studies are

playupon its fahcies.

THE New York Sun will henceforth issue a Sunday edition, to meet a went in future the English language only that is felt in Gotham. It is the most shall be used as the medium of instrucsuccessful journal in the United States, having reached a regular daily circula- master-general for 1874 shows that durtion of over one hundred and twenty- ing that year nearly eighteen millions five thousand, and is steadily increas-

Hon. Mr. DuBose, of Georgia, who gress, and is generally conceded to be equal to the position. He is a thorough parliamentarian, is a good speaker, and a gentleman of polished address and attractive manners. He will prove a strong competitor for the place.

Hon. WM. M. Cocke, of Kentucky, is a candidate for clerk of the house of representatives. Colonel Cocke is a native of this State, and was, previous to the war, a member of our legislature, and, also, a member of congress from the second district. He is a gentleman of high moral character, intelligence and industry, and in every respect fully qualified for the duties to which he aspires.

THE Philadelphia Times is now stereotyped every day and printed upon a 426,552; the expenses, \$9,936,543; net modern fast press. It has changed its appearance by narrowing its columns, ger earnings of the main stem so that there are now seven of them in a page instead of six, as formerly. It is a model newspaper, and we cannot doubt that its future prosperity will be even greater than that which it has already realized, and which has encouraged fresh outlays for the benefit of its subscribers.

In Chattanooga the municipal election, which ended on Thursday, was conducted on rigid party principles, and the result was a triumph for the Democracy. As we learn from a special to the Nashville American, Golopel Tomlicson Fort, Democrat, was elected mayor by a majority of two hundred and eightythree. J. J. Lowery was elected marshal by four hundred and ten majority. The aldermen are equally divided be- great improvements that have been tween Democrats and Republicans. The new charter is badly beaten. The contest was the most exciting in the history of the city, and there was immense enthusiasm over the result. Bonfires were lighted, and Colonel Fort was conducted through the city on a hose-carriage by the enthudastic firemen.

IT WILL be remembered by the readers of the APPEAL that some time ago Mr. Stephen Weston Healy, an Ameriresident in Home wrote a series of papers in which he charged that certain American artists, among them Mr. Pierce Francis Connolly and Mr. Meade, were art thieves of the worst and most brazen type, who were in the habit of palming the work of their hired workmen as their own design as well as execution. Mr. Connolly could not stand this, and so he brought an action for libel against Mr. Healy. The case was tried before the civil and correctional court of Rome, and decided on the fifteenth, when Mr. Healy was convicted of libel and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment and one thousand francs fine. This decision puts an end to a disgraceful scandal which has lasted for two years.

PHILADELPHIA has something heavier on hand than the Centennial. Her debt, which, in 1854, was \$16,573,614 77; in 1864, \$28,911,084 52; in 1870, \$44,654,-839 03; in 1875, \$64,890,463 65. It is true that a considerable portion of this Mr. Bulow on American Pianes debt was incurred between 1861 and 1865, for war purposes, but every county in the State incurred at the same time indebtedness proportionately as large, and have since discharged it, and that with a lighter tax-rate than the tax-rate of Philadelphia. During the last year, Philadelphia real estate depreciated \$100,000,000 fu market value, and the tax valuation was increased \$20,000,000. The debt is now over \$84,000,000, and it is expected to be increased during the current year nearly \$10,000,000. Some six or eight millions of this amount will have to be actually paid in full, to save the honor of the corporation, as the restrictions of the constitution prevent its being funded. For this purpose a tax of three per cent. on the value of real estate has been proposed, but objected to on the score of that being a greater sum than the profits of the whole business of the city amounted to last year. Poor Philadelphia! Memphis can sympathize with you,

WE have not burdened our columns or annoyed our readers with any of the evidence now being adduced in the trial of the crooked whisky ring of St. Louis. Want of space and the pressure upon our columns growing out of the demands of the public in the direction of the Southern Pacific railroad, must be our apology. But a few words will suffice to characterize it. So far the confessions of the members of the ring are all one way. They acknowledge that they robbed the government by the remission to the whisky manufacturers of twenty cents of the fifty cent tax, the remaining thirty cents being collected and distributed to the revenue assessors, collectors, gaugers and detectives. This is the sum total of the transaction, which, covering several years has resulted in the theft of G. Hollenberg, 291 Main street, is the several hundred thousand dollars. One | Memphis agent for the sale of Chicker ing pianos. of the party, Joyce, Las already been convicted, and is now in the penitentiary at Jefferson City. John M'Donald, who is well known in Memphis, will follow him in a few days, and all the rest will be sent up in as rapid succession as the business of the court will permit. A fouler nest of public thieves than this of St. Louis has not been cleaned out since Boss Tweed was sent to Randall's island by the persistent efforts of the leading gentlemen of the Democratic party of New York.

EMPHIS APPEAL nigher education of the more promising pupils of the primary schools, and great numbers of private establishments have been added. In the government preparatory schools languages are taught, together with the elements of engineerterm, and won't until cogent reasons pursued, the more advanced pupils being promoted at half-yearly examinations to higher schools, or to the imperial college, in which it has been decided that tion. The report of the Japanese postof letters, of which nearly three hundred thousand were registered, passed through the postoffice, besides two mil-Hons six hundred and twenty-nine thouis a candidate for clerk of the house of sand six hundred and forty-eight newsrepresentatives, served one term in con- papers and nearly thirty-four thousand books and patterns.

> THE report of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad furnishes a pleasant and agreeable contrast to the reports of most of the great trunk lines of the country. From it we learn that the gross earnings of the main stem, six hundred and seventeen miles in length, for the year ending October 1st, were \$10,514,178; expenses, \$6,181,972; net earnings, \$4,-332,206-showing that the working expenses were 58 79 100 per cent, of the gross carnings. The net earnings are \$685,853 less than in 1874, and \$602,598 less than in 1873-a decresse which is attributed to the general depression of trade. The total earnings of the main stem and branches, nine hundred and ninety-three miles in length, were \$14,earnings, \$4,787,371. The passenwere \$1,613,239, an Increase of \$95,091-a result which, the retory, as the rates during the large portion of the year were greatly reduced in connection with the railway conflict." The stock of the road and branches is \$16,704,762, and the funded debt \$28,-716,334-total, \$45,421,096. The net earnings for the year, therefore, are over ten per cent. of the cost. The company has declared two semi-annual dividends of five per cent, each during the year. In addition to which we have the gratifging assurance that the surplus fund, which is the result of a portion of the annual earnings, now "invested in its brauch and connecting roads, and in the continuously constructed on the main stem, which is not represented by either stocks or bonds," has reached the encrmous amount of \$34 .-023,566, which is \$5,307,232 greater than | could do anything like that. its entire mortgage indebtedness. Contrast this result with the condition of the Pennsylvania Central or the Erie, rivals of the Baltimore and Ohio for western business, and it will be seen that the position of the latter is so immeasurably -not even excepting Vanderbilt-the best in the United States. He rests his reputation upon solid results that every stockholder of the Baltimore and Onlo raffread, and Baltimore itself, loudly

THE Nashville American says of Colonel Tom Scott's letter to Mr. F. S. Davis, of this city, which we published a day or two ago, that it "was vague and "unsatisfactory. If he hopes to secure "the support of the south in congress, it "must be upon different and more spe- societies in Brooklyn; now there "cific terms than any he has yet pro-

WE ask all classes of the people of Memphis to remember—our merchants particularly-that Cincinnati, through her delegates to our Pacific railroad convention, proved herself our staunch friend. We must not forget Cincinnati.

In the course of his interview with the New York Sun reporter, Dr. Von Bulow, the great planist, in response to the question, "How are you pleased with American plauos?" immediately, evidently misunderstanding the ques-tion, said: "I, of course, had no part in the riano war. That was the affair of Dr. Ulimann and Mr. Henry D. Palmer, my managers. Rubinstein was urged to use the Steinway by his manager, Grau, to whom Steinway paid twenty thousand dollars. But Rubinstein said to me, after it was decided that I should use the Chickering, that he was glad that I was to use it, because the Steinways were not gentlemen, and it would them. I find the Chickerings to be perfect gentlemen. I can illustrate the spirit of the other firm. When Rubinstein was here his picture, with 'Steinway Hall' on it, hung in the window of the Chickerings's. When my portraits Steinways's, and bung in their window Half an hour afterward a musician came in, and one of the firm asked him to take it down and carry it away. 'We don't want the thing here, he said, 'but we and our attaches don' care to take it down; you do us this favor.' Another illustration. There is now going the rounds of the German papers in the west a paragraph that originally appeared in a third-class German paper in this city, saying: 'Von Bulow is not an artist, but an advertise ment for a certain plane firm. He not a great planist but a traveling agent. That illustrates the character of the Steinways. "Before coming over here." the doctor continued, "I was two months on the Isle of Wight almost in solitary confinement, with a Chickering piano which was sent to me. I say as an artist. without prejudice, that they are the best pianos in the world, taking everything into consideration We have pianos in Germany of splendid tone, but the action isnot perfect. In certain movements like this I cannot play as I would like to on the German piano." The doctor illus-trated with his fingers on the center table, and with many ta-ta-ta-tas with his voice, "On those planes I have to play as the piano permits. On the Chickerings's I play just as I wish." H.

The Sunday-School Union. The Sabbath-school union convened

at St. James chapel, corner of Fourth and Saffarans streets, on the eight instant. On account of the absence of the president, the secretary called the house to order at half-past eight o'clock in the evening. On motion of G. W. Rash, Washington Brown, superintendent of Middle Baptist Sunday-school, was made chairman over the meeting schools then united in singing Over There, afterward the roll of schools was called by the secretary. Present, five; JAPAN is in earnest in its endeavors | G. W. Rash then delivered a short adafter the adoption of the European sys. dress in behalf of the union, which was deafter the adoption of the European sys. dress in behalf of the union, which was deafter the adoption of the European sys. dress in behalf of the union, which was deafter the adoption of the European sys. dress in behalf of the union, which was deafter the adoption of the European sys. dress in behalf of the union, which was deafter the adoption of the European sys. dress in behalf of the union, which was deafter the adoption of the European sys. dress in behalf of the union, which was deafter the adoption of the European sys. listened to with much extrastness. Mo. Had be been blind, it would have been this, for St. Louis needed no toys, and he convince Stanley that it has no connectem of civilization. One of the most listened to with much eafaestness. Mo- list on to hear a few remarks from H. H. far different. But I have not told you was under no obligation to impose this tion with the Luaiska, as he is now deremarkable incidents of the recent Social Science congress in England was the reading, in the section for international law, of a very able paper by a young time of the recent Social Science congress in England was the reading in the sections—title, Who are These remarkable incidents of the recent So- Dockery was sgreed to. The gentleman Japanese gentleman, Mr. Rokuro Hara, on the consular courts in his native on the national law, of a very able paper by a young day of a was well received in Boston, and I expected the same here; but the applause of the convention, for the audience gave me. I was well received in Boston, and I expected the same here; but the applause of the convention, for the audience gave me. I was well received in Boston, and I expected the same here; but the applause of the convention, for the audience gave me. I was well received in Boston, and I expected the same here; but the applause of the convention was shadow of a thousand churches, approvate the Lualaba at its most northerly point, and march northward across the Wells, and march northward across the Wells, to the Bahr el Gazel, and so by way of above his fees. As his last words drop in the number of the convention, for the audience gave me. I was well received in Boston, and I expected the same here; but the applause of the convention, for the audience gave me. I was well received in Boston, and I expected the same here; but the applause of the Convention was the Lualaba at its most northerly point, and march northward across the Wells, and fifty cents. Motion to have mind the following the followin on the consular courts in his native and fifty cents. Motion to tave mincountry. The Japanese eagerly seek ed.

It was a great as I had expidity.

The Japanese eagerly seek ed.

It was a great pleasure to me
Judge Henry G. Smith, chairman of the Nile back to the regions or civilization from his lips, a strain of far-off in the punishment of men and women, uestion for their children. The daimios, or local aristocracy, have vied with each other in establishing schools in the daimios, and the daimios, or local aristocracy, have vied with each other in establishing schools in the daimios, and the daimios, or local aristocracy, have vied with each of the daimios, or local aristocracy, have vied with each or local aristocracy, have vied with each of the daimios, or local aristocracy, have vied with each or local aristocracy aristocracy are local aristocracy are local aristocracy.

MOMENTS.

LOED HOUSTON. The in a heavy trance, With a world of dream without me, Shapes of shadow dance In wavering bands about me; But at time some mystic things Appear in this phonton air, That almost seem to me visitings Of Truth known eisewhere.
The world is wide—these things are small. They may be nothing, but they are al

A prayer in an hour of pain. Begun in sn undertone,
Then lowered, as it would fain
Be heard by the heart slone;
A throb when the soul is entered
By a light that is ill above,
Where the God of Nature has centered
The Beauty of Love.
The world is wide—these things are small,
They may be nothing, but they are All.

A look that is telling a tale,
Which looks alone dare tell—
When a cheek is no longer pale,
That has caught the glance, as it fell;
A touch, which seems to unlock
Treasures unknown as yet,
And the bitter-sweet first shock,
One can never forget— One can never forget— The world is wide—these things are small,

They may be nothing, but they are All.

A sense of an earnest will To help the lowly-living—
And a terrible heart-thrili
If you have no power of giving;
An arm of aid to the wesk,
A friendly hand to the friendle s,
Kind words, so short to speak, he world is wide, the things are small They may be nothing, but they are Al

The moment we think we have learnt The moment we think we have learnt
The love of the all-wise One.
By which we could stand unburnt
On the ridge of the seething sun,
The moment we grasp at the clue,
Long-test and strangely riven.
Which guides our soul to the true.
And the Poet to Heaven.
The world is wide—these things are small,
if they be nothing, what is there at all?

Von Bulow Interviewed. The great planist was recently interviewed by a New York Sun reporter, and with the following result: "And what about American audiences, Dr. Von Bulow?" do not want to say too much. said he, stopping in his walk and relighting the eigarette which had been put out by the rapid current of his conversation. "I do not want to say too much, but I am perfectly delighted port remarks, "is particularly satisfac- with them. There seems to be a combination of all the characteristics of other nations. There is the utmost reciprocity and appreciation; but the Italians eem to stop there, and have no wish to learn. The Americans seem as desirous to be taught as they are quick to perceive. Then there is quite evident a spirit of reverence for the very names of the old masters. This is seen not only in audiences but in the newspaper reports. I am much pleased with the way they have been written. There seems to be such a spirit of reverence. even when the writer was evidently not a musician. And does not the Book, which I am sorry to say I do not read very often, say that reverence for the masters is the beginning of wisdom? "Your newspaper enterprise is a great wonder to me. The idea of reading in the morning a carefully written criticism of a concert in which you played only eight hours before. I wrote to a friend in Germany, from Hartford, and asked him if Germany comparatively small city,' I said: 'there are three papers, and in the morning after my concert I read the reports. Is it possible in Germany?' He writes me n wonder, 'It is not possible in Germany.' There our critics would be tired after the concert, and would go and eat ! and drink beer. That is the great fault superior as to admit of no doubt that with my countrymen," said the doctor, Mr. Garrett is above all other managers frowning, "the beer drinking. They do not get drunk like the Irish people but they drink until their blood becomes sluggish and their brains stupid. I like the vim of you Americans-the-what shall I say-what do you call it-the 'ginger.' You see I am full of slang, I ise very poor English. When I was in England the pronunciation there was so unmusical as to be very distasteful to me, and I gave up attempting to learn the lauguage. Since coming to this country I see its beauties, and am learning it. As I said, I like the American enterprise. It extends to everything. Dr. Damrosch tells me that two twenty members in the Handel and Hayden

> never happen in Germany. I attended a meeting of the Arlon choral society last Sunday, and heard them sing some difficult music in an admirable manner. In Germany a choral society like the Arion becomes more a drinking society than a musical one. They worship the god Gambrinus more than Apollo. s a question with me," said the pispist. taking a fresh cigarette and resuming is walk. "It is a question whether America will soon produce a great-composer." It is not necessary. The field s not yet open for new composers even in Germany the resources of the old masters have not been developed. Wagner had that in mind when he told the king of Bayaria that he must have better music schools in which to train artists to produce the works of the masters. That's what you need here. Goethe-no. Schiller-says (Do you know German?" "No, I. don't know that I can translate it,") "something like this: 'When the king builds, the Well, the kings have builded, and builded well: we need the workmen now. There are no great composers in England-none

are two hundred. That could

workmen must be busy.' Bennett is a miniature be unpleasant for me to have to meet Mendelssohn. Balfehas writtensweetly that will live. sometimes, and Sullivan too; but their works can't fast. By the way, Sullivan's buriesque, The Trial by Jury, with the words by M. S. Gilbert, is a most charming little thing. Go and hear it were distributed, one was taken to the lakes three-quarters of an hour, and it is delightful, both poem and music. I have noticed a great difference between Americans and English in regard to musical talent. I left Munich in 1869 on account of my health, and went to Florence. There I taught. I had not had time to play much while in Munich, and had unlearned my piano-playing. I took it up again in 1870, so you see I am really one of the youngest players. As I said, I taught, and my pupils were the American and English girls visiting the in these pupils. I could soon tell, without seeing them, whether an American or an English girl was playing. The Americans put very much more soul into their playing. There was just the

difference that there is between Arabella ry's resolution. While he favored this, Goddard and Adelaide Schiller. Arabella Goddard plays correctly, you can find no mistakes, but it is the playing of an automaton, with no more soul than one of Madame Toussard's wax figures. Adelaide Schiller does not play as correctly, perhaps, but there's soul and expression in her playing. Do you know Arabella Goddard? She tyrannized over London for years. Her husband, Mr. Davison, was musical critic of the London Times. Rubinstein went to London Why? Because Davison and failed. would not allow any other planist than his wife to exist. My success in London was not due to my talents being that London had ceased to be under the tutelage of Davison. A friend of mine said to me, 'When I hear a blind person heart.' I said, 'It is not so with me;

for a blind musician always executes in be a musician who cannot see the sunlight. It is much the same thing in However, as the subject had been dis-England; they have a sunless sky and cused, he would vote for Major Herry's soulless musicians. To be a musician resolution. Beethoven was deaf; but his eastern terminus

A THE PARTY NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF

OUR CONVENTION.

Second Day's Consideration of the Southern Pacific Railway Project -The Result.

Debate upon the Resolutions - Thorough Discussion-Lights and Shades of Language.

The Committee's Report Adopted-No Opposition to St. Louis or Any Other Place, but Memphis First.

The convention was called to order at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Ex-Governor Magoffio, of Kentucky, presiding. Colonel John Crozier, of Knoxville, resumed his remarks upon the adoption of the resolutions reported the day previous by the committee. The speaker alluded in general terms about the condition of the road and when the Pacific road was subsidized. He assailed Tom Scott, terming him a railroad king, and predicted his downfall. Colonel Haven said he didn't like to interrupt the speaker, but moved that each speaker be limited to ten minutes,

wished to leave at twelve o'clock for St. Colonel Crozier said he would voluntarily confine himself to ten minutes. and would not inflict himself upon the convention.

The chairman roled Colonel Haven's

as the members of the convention

motion out of order. Mr. Robinson Topp, of Memphis, ex-pressed his regret that Colonel Crozier had been interrupted, as he knew him to be a gentleman of talent and ability, and would interest the convention. Colonel Falkner, of Mississippi, arose to a point of order, as Colonel Crozier had a right to the floor until the resolutions were disposed of. Colonel Crozier then resumed his remarks, in which he drew a fearful picture of the slimy and reptile legislation that secured the Northern Pacific road. He could not separate the idea of Scott from that of St. Louis, The Southern Pacific railroad was in a deplorable condition. He objected to St. Louis being a point in the road which he did not wish to stop to Marshall, so as to have its ends frittered away. It ought to come to the great inland sea-the Mississippi river. Memphis, he insisted, should be the proper point as the east-ern terminus. By making Memphis the terminal point, the southern part of Illinois, the southern part of Indispa, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, West Vir-ginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas would be benefited and secured in their co-operative interests.

Colonel Falkner favored the motion ) of Colonel Topp, to include St. Louis in the resolution. He be leved this to be for the interest of Memphis and her riends. It would not do to oppose a city like St. Louis, such would secure the opposition of Missouri, Illinois, Inc.

diana and Ohio. He favored Memphis. diana and Ohio He favored Memphis, but if she was to act so selfish, he knew it would be fatal, and for the south to go to congress with a broken front; it would be as difficult to secure the property of the secure the secure that the secure the secure that the secure the secure that the secure that the secure the secure that th diana and Ohio. He favored Memphis, would be as difficult to secure the passage of the bill as it would be to storm Gib raltar with a pocket-pistol. He insisted ipen the amendment of Mr. Topp, so as include the city of St. Louis. Hon. G. A. Henry-Mr. President, I ave here a resolution which will calm the troubled waters. I am somewhat o

a compromise man, and while the resoutions may seem long, such is not too long when it is intended to calm the gentlemen. Colonel Falkner, of Mississippi, called ne gentleman to a point of order.

Major Henry said he introduced the motion as a substitute for Mr. Topp's amendment. Colonel Crozier said he would not offer his motion if there was general opposition to it.

Colonel John M. Fleming, of Knoxille, Tennesses, said the people of Memphis, and hence to the Atlantic, who are interested in having Memphis made a terminal point, are not sovised that the bill for the Southern Pacific road has been changed. St. Louis was stready provided fer, and this convention was for the purpose of aiding an enterprise for the southern States. Louis and her convention next Tuesday will be able to take cure of that city Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia and Western North Carolina are all interested in Memphis, being made the eastern terminus. He opposed any motion modifying the report of the com-

Msjor G. A. Henry, of Tennesse, said the resolution should be adopted. He read the resolution, which is as fol-

Resolved, That the omission of the city of St. Louis in our resolutions is not to be understood or construed as an expression of any hostility or opposition to that city, it being our desire to ask congress to give its aid to a southern road on the thir y-second parallel of latitude, which we understand to be the Southern Texas Pacific railroad, which we have assembled in convention here in the city of Memphis. Mr. Robinson Topp again urged his

amendment. Colonel Fleming, of Knoxville, said he would now favor Colonel Henry's Colonel Falkner, of Mississippi, said that the gentleman did not favor a branch to St. Louis. It was a direct stab at St. Louis, which is southern in sentiment, southern in fact, and exercises a very strong southern influence

If this convention refused to give St.

Louis aid, she would oppose a branch

to Vicksburg, New Orleans and Mem-

phis. Mr. S. S. Davis, of Cincinnati, Ohio, There was the greatest difference | said it was customary to hear from the chairman of the committee on resolutions. He would like to hear from Judge Smith, the chairman. Chief-Justice M'Clure, of Arkansas, said he would like to hear Major Hen-

he thought the same should be adopted as a third resolution. Colonel Crozier said he had a resolution before the house, but merely opposed Mr. Topp's amendment. Major Henry said he would not pre

sent his resolution until the amendment of Mr. Topp had been disposed of. Hou, Jacob Thompson, of Memphis said St. Louis was six degrees north of the thirty-second latitude, but Memphis, New Orleans and Vicksburg were not. The resolu'ron, with Mr. Topp's amend-ment, was very absurd. St. Louis already had a connection with the Northern Pacific road. She was a great city, superior to Rubinstein's, but to the fact | yet he was unwilling to be made a stool-pigeon, of being placed in a position to beg favors for other people. What do we o'll a Southern Pacific sing I am touched to the road? One made on the thirty-second parallel, to tap the Mississippi river at St. Louis? The world, congress, will a stiff soulless manner.' No person can | understand us, and when we speak of going elsewhere, we show our weakness.

one must see color. It is no accident Colonel Borman, of Shreveport, Louisthat causes painters to speak of 'tones' | jana, asked Mr. Topp if he meant to inin their compositions and for musicians sert the amendment in the resolution. If absent seven. Minutes of the previous to speak of 'color' in theirs. There is so he was giving St. Louis what she never meeting were read and approved. Mr. an intimate relation between color and asked for, viz.: a branch road from the

other in establishing schools in their provinces, in which chemistry and other sciences are taught. The imperial government has added a college for the convention by Washington Brown, and the convention by Washington Brown, and the convention by Washington Brown, and the convention were only to express the what the southern States wanted, and convention by Washington Brown, and the convention were only to express the what the southern States wanted, and convention are made the grandest journeement for the time, and that I lost my memory for the time, and can be convented by the "potent poison," the convention are made the grandest journeement for the time, and that I lost my memory for the time, and that any other State might want, but to declare what the southern States wanted.

Were you at the convention proposed as the source of the time, and that I lost my memory for the time, and that any other State might want, but to declare, what the southern States wanted. The rest is slience"—the powerful frame at night, as I told you, I could not sleep.

Were you at the convention by Washington Brown, and to the rehearsal, too. The resolutions proposed as the sense of the with the convention were only to express what the southern States wanted, and the convention of the time, and the convention of the declare what the southern States wanted in the convention of the time, and the convention of the time, and the convention of the time, and the convention of the convention of the convention of the time, and the convention of the convention of the convention of the time, and the convention of the

the purport of the resolutions. I there-

fore, for the sake of harmony, withdraw my amendment," [Applause]
Judge Smith, however, finished the remarks which be had commenced, and Upon the breezy head-land the fisherman's favored the adoption of Major Henry's resolution.

Mr. S. S. Davis, of Cincinnati, said. while his city was north of Mason and Dixon's line, it depended largely on southern trade. They were interested in this road; they could not depend on Chicago or St. Louis. The interests of St. Louis were five hundred miles west of the proposed terminus; hence the road, if it went to St. Louis, would not benefit the south. He hoped this convention would stand up to the resolution, as Memphis was the proper point for the Southern Pacific road. They had come to assist Memphis, and she would receive the aid of Cincinnati and Ohic. Applause.

Ex-President Jefferson Davis made a speech, which he said was necessary to rive the members of the convention his views as previously expressed, because of "the mutilated report in the morning paper."

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted. The resolutions are as follows: WHEREAS, The national government furnished the money to construct the rall-way connecting the country of the Pacage with the northern portion of the Union-which rallroad, while useful and beneficial to the whole Union, is reculiarly and in a large degree exclusively beneficial to the States of the north, and has the tendency, existing alone, to the prejudice of the inter-existing alone, to the prejudice of the interexisting alone, to the prejudice of the inte ests of the States of the south; and where: he people of the north were unable, with government aid, to construct the fallway, much less are the people of the son able now, or so far as the cant future can be foreseen without governmen

they be able without governmenta aid to construct a railway with the necessary connections, which shall link their destricts and interests more closely with the connerty on the Pacific coast, as well as with the whole country of the Union We have borne, and will continue cheerfully to bear, according to the measure of our ability, the burden upon the common revenue of the debt created to construct the railways of the north. That in view of these considerations, and others not now necessary to state, the people of the south appeal to their fellow countrymen of the north, and to the government of the Union created by the common blood and treasure of our firefathers, which is dear to our hearts, and, we hope, will conconnections, which shall link their destroic lo our hearts, and, we hope, will con-tinue so to be, to bestow upon the peo-ple of the couth such favor and substan-tial aid as will enable them to construct a Hall aid as will enable them to construct a railway, with suitable connections, which shall unile us on the one side with the great country of the west, and on the other with the rich and prosperous and powerful country of the north. And in view of this more readily do we make appeal, fully assured that the aid may be bestowed in such manner as will not increase the debt of the government.

Residued. That we ask the convress of the Resolved, That we ask the congress of the onal government to aid and accomplish th onstruction of the Texas Pacific railroad from its eastern terminus at Shreveport, in Louisiana, to the coast of the Pacific at San Diego or other suitable place on that coast Diego or other suitable place on that coast; and also to aid and accomplish the construction of such railways as will connect the castern terminus with the cities of Memphis, and of Vicksburg, and of New Orleans, with such conditions and provisions as will effectually secure to the lines of road leading to these cities from the eastern terminus of the Texas and Pacific railway and along the whole line of that railway, absolute coughty as to themselves and as to all other railway connections and intersections, in the advantages and facilities for the trausportation of treight and passengers, and for all other uses to which the Texas and Pacific railway and its branches may or can be applied. And with such provisions and conditions as will compet the construction of the

MAJOR HENRY'S APOLOGY. Major Henry's resolution of apology to St. Louis was then called up, and Colonel Borman, of Shreveport, Louisiana.

moved the words "near as practicable"

be inserted in the resolution relative to

the thirly-second parallel. Accepted, and the resolution as amended was adopted. General Tom Dockery, of Arkansas, asked the appointment of an executive ommittee. Mr. Myers, of Humboldt, Tennessee, having moved for the ap pointment of ten members, or one member from each of the southern States, who shall visit Washington and there give their personal attention to the subject, General Dockery offered a resoluion in lieu of Mr. Myers' motion, but withdrew the same upon the statement

of Judge Smith that the committee was provided for in the resolution. On motion the thanks of the conven tion were returned to Ex-Governor Magoffin, the chairman, and the other officers for their efficient services.

Ex-Governor Magoffin said the convention, composed of members from different parts of the country, had distheir constituents. It had never been his honor to preside over a convention characterized by so much dignity, courtesy and efficiency. He thanked the concention for the distinguished honor conferred upon him. He declared the convention adjourned sine die.

The Latest News from Africa. New York Times.

The latest news from Gordon annou ces that he has successfully transported a steamer to Appudo, Appudo, or Affudo, as it is also spelled, is situated on the Nile at about two degrees thirty minutes north latitude. It was the furthest point reached by Miani, whose name Speke saw there carved upon a tree. What makes the news especially important is that Appudo is above the last of the cataracts that obstruct the navigation of the Nile between the Albert lake and Gondokoro. Gordor can now explore the lake with his steamer, and it is safe to presume that he has already done to -thus anticipating Stanley, who, when the steamer reached Appudo, was still at the king of Uganla's capital. The same paragraph in the London Times, which tains these facts, also mention that "Camerom was at Tanganyiks for eight months, trying to go the western route between Uganda and Zanzibar, which was interrupted by the Karaque tribe two degrees south. This is quite unintelligible, though it gives us the assurance that Cameron has abandoned his wild scheme of following down the Lualaba (or Congo) to its mouth and s still slive and in the neighborhood of Tanganyika. Since Zanzibar is east, or rather southcasterly, of Uganda, the al-lusion to a westerly routs between the two is extremely puzzting. The Karaque tribe migut possibly mean the people of Karaque, but Rumanika, the king of Karaque, is very friendly to white men, and his people would hardly interfere with Cameron. The safety of Cameron, however, is the one intelligiole part of the news, and it will be great relief to the countless admirers of that gallant officer, who, on the as mmption that he had started on a voyage scrose the continent by way of the Lualaba, never expec'ed to hear any forther tidings from him. It the intention of Stanley to was plore the Albert lake by circumnavigating it in his boat. When he learns, as he undoubtedly will, that Gordon has the delivery of the wordsyika, and follow the Lukuga-the outlet of the lake-to its junction with the Lualaba. It is well known that he aims o complete the explorations begun by Livingstone in the Lualaba valley, and the brilliant success which he has already attained will probably encourage him to make the attempt, now evidently abandoned by Cameron, to descend the Lusiabs to the ses. It is, however, earnestly to be hoped that he will not blade and smites the "King" with this undertake an enterprise so certain to improvised poniard, after forcing to his ort. He did | end in irretrievable disaster. The cir- lips, with fierce, irresistible gesture, the

not in any hostility or through opposi- sources of the Nile; we have had the imtion to the enterprises of other Stat's. portant announcement that a steamer Mr. Topp said: "Mr. President I has been virtually launched on the Alnever in my life did anything wrong bert Lake, and we have received the when I knew it. Since the gentleman's news of Cameron's safety. Never before ness of Men toward Her Exposed. explanation (Color el Borman), I am in the whole history of African explora-convinced that I did not comprehend tion has so much and so imperant news been received within so brief a time.

grave they mede.

Where, over the daises and clover bells, the
birchen branches swayed;
Above us the lark was singing in the cloudless akies of June.

And under the cliffs the billows were chantin their removes time.

The dirge of the wave, the note of the bird, and the priest's low tone were blent, In the breeze that blew from the mooringd, all (aden with country scent; But never a thought of the new-mown hay tossing on sunny plains.
Or of illies deep in the wild wood, or roses gemining the lanes. Woke in the hearts of the stern, bronzed men who gathered around the grave,
Where lay the mate who had fought with them the battle of wind and wave.

How boidly he steered the cable across th When the sky was black to the eastward, and the breakers white on the Scar! How his keen eye caught the squall shead, how his strong hand furied the sail As we drave o'er the angry waters before the How cheery he kept all the long dark night, and haver a person spoke Good works, like those he said to us, when at last the morning broke!

So thought the dead man's comtades, as silent So thought the dead man's comtages, as sizely and sad they stood.

While the prayer was prayed, the blessing said, and the dull earth struck the wood; And the widow's sob, and the orphan's wall, jarred through the joyous air.

How could the light wind o'er the sea blow on so fresh and fair?

o fresh and fair? could the gay waves laugh and leap, landward o'er sand and sione, While he, who knew and loved them all, lay inpped in clay alone?

snow-tipped billows roll, When the cod, and skate, and dogfish dart around the herring shoal; Then gear is sorted, and sails are set, and the And away to the deep sea harvest the stalwart reapers go, A kindly sight and a hearty word they will give to him who lies ere the clover springs, and the heather blooms, beneath the northern skies.

Rossi's and Booth's Hamlet-A Comparison.

Lucy Cooper's Paris Letter in Appleton's Paris, October 19.-The greatest art event of the past week has been the first appearnce of Signor Rossi as "Hamlet," the Salle Ventadour. It has been said that no Italian, or, in fact, the native of no southern clime, could ever adequately personate the royal Dane. Something of the Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon element appears to be recessary to the nature of him who would fitly mbody this greatest of Shakespeare's characters. Still less does it appear probable that he who can personate "Othello" grandly would succeed as "Hamlet." The result merely showed how false such preconceived ideas may prove. I have never been so fortunate as to witness the "Hamlet" of Signor Salvini. But with the refined, poetic and scholarly presentation of Booth I have long been familiar. Nothing could be more unlike Booth's conception of the part than is that of Rossi, and yet both bear evidence of the closest and most thoughtful study, and both are ful-ly justified by the text, thus proving now complex and many-sided is this perplexing and fascinating character. The "Hamlet" of Booth is a refined, dreamy, philosophical personage, delicate in nature to the verge hysterics, sheltering his excitable, sensiive nature behind a feigned madness becomes half reality. 'Hamlet" of Rossi is really and pitiably name. He comes before us in the first scene bowed beneath the weight of a woe too deep for words; he scarce finds greeting in the listless depths of his misery for his friend "Horatio," and only the idings of the appearance of the "Ghost" have power to arouse him from his apathy. In the scene with the "Ghost" he s more thrilled with terror than touched with that fine spirit of yearning tenderness that made Booth's cry "I'll call thee father!" so exquisitely pathetic. But nothing could be finer than the gesture wherewith he flung saide the re-

straining hands of his companions and turned to follow the spectre, in grand scorn of death or of terror. Like Booth, he falls prostrate as the "Ghost" disappears, and in the "wild and whirling words" wherewith the act concludes we catch a climpse of the catastrophe that this awful revelation of the hour has brought to pass-"Hamlet" is mad. Like some stately column overthrown by an earthquake, his noble mind lies shattered before us, wrecked by the concharged their duties with dispatch, and in hoped in a manner that would suit around him into chaos. Henceforward around him into chaos. Henceforward throughout the tragedy in the wild eyes, the pale, haggard face, the speech that varies from mirthless mockery to flercest passion or despest woe, may be read the story of his distraught brain. Read by this light, "To be or not to be," becomes the wall of a tortured soul, seekng vainly for rest and willing to rush forth to win it, even through the dead portal of suicide. In the words "To die, o sleep," might be heard the passionate earning of the breaking heart and ourning brain for the slumber that knows no waking; but with the utterance of the line "To sleep-perchance to drsam," came the swift shuddering recoil that show what manner of visions haunted the restless couch of the hapless prince. His interview with "Ophelia" touched with intensest pathos. He craves her prayers as one lost in an abyss hopeless misery. He bids her "go ner ways to a nunnery" as a refuge from a world that is but one scene of anguish. He has, indeed, forgotten that he ever loved her. What have such fair visions as love and tenderness and wedded joys to do with the world of horror wherein he dwells? He has truly wiped away all 'trivial, fond records,' table of his memory, only to inscribe

> grand outburst-Why, let the stricken deer go weep! he shivers the frail toy of ivory to splinters in his convulsive clasp. The scene In order to become a clergyman it was requisite that a man should know how with his mother formed one of the grandest points in the whole personation, though his cry after slaying "Polonius" of "Is't the king?" lacked the who knew how to read might become a priest. Therefore any man able to read, fierce, triumphant tone of exultation though convicted of murder, or any wherein Booth used to give it. But the frenzy of his terror at the appearance of law, escaped with a slight burning on the "Ghost," and the pathetic tender-ness wherewith he besought his mother ment. If the murderer were a man

there one all-consuming remembrance

In the play scence he crouches at "Ophelia's" feet, toying with her fan

and peering from beneath it at the

"King" and ' Queen," and in the last

feet, toying with her fan

were beyond description. In the scene with the grave-diggers and the struggle at the grave of "Ophelia," we prefer the gentler "Hamlet" of Booth. But in the in England, in this horrible way, for last act Rossi was grand beyond the power of rivalry. With the shadow of the coming doom darkening over him, he makes ready for the encounter with the laws of which women were the "Laertes." Profoundly mournful was "great favorites." That a priest should anticipated his design he will doubtless Thou wouldst not think how ill all's here much at once to the head of Tangan. and from the very depths of prophetic

prophecy he utters the famed and beau-

riful speech-If it be now, 'tis not to come, etc. His fencing is a model of grace and skill. He changes foils with "Laertes" in a sider the great intellects that lived and died under these laws, and uttered no swift, graceful way, that renders the protest. That these great men did not substitution perfectly natural. After the revelations of his dying adversary, cry; that they did not deafen the nations he clutches the foil half-way down the with denunciation; that they did not overwhelm the law-makers with petitions, that, in short, they did nothing to

Drink off this potion. Is the union here? Follow my mother! triumphant music announces the ap- originated and ruled in unenlightened proach of "Fortinbras." And then- times. We answer this crust inequality "the rest is silence"-the powerful frame | was practiced by a christian people for

WOMAN.

ness of Men !oward Her Exposed.

Women Are Not Favorites, and Never Have Been, of English Law-A Good Article

EDITORS APPEAL-Conversing the other day with a talented young lawyer of this city, who labors under the idea that, by right of sex, men are bound to be wiser than the other half of humaniing their ceaseless tune; the creamy line was curving along the ty, and who is brimful of belief in weaker sex, I remarked of Blackstone's saying that "women were great favorities of English law," that it was either the keenest sarersm, or the biggest story in the world. My young lawyer friend believed Blackstone had but told the iteral truth, and challenged proof to the ontrary. For the benefit of such innocent and inquiring minds I hope you will give place to the inclosed. E. A. M. The Spirit of the Common Law of Eng-land as it relates to Woman.

PART 1. Respectfully dedicated to the lawyers of Mem-phis—a liberal and learned class. BY MRS. E A. MERIWETHER.

Sir Edward Coke said of English law,

Coke could not have forgotten these

hideous laws; they make up a part of

that "perfection of reason, they com-

Charles II. If the gipsy were a man he

was hanged, if a woman, she was dragged to the place of execution, disemboweled

and burned alive. This was the differ-

ence English law made in the punish-

ment of a male and female felon.

Blackstone's explanation of this greater

severity of punishment to the female felon is indeed remarkable. He puts it

on the score of decency; "greater decency was due to women." To a

the decency comes in. We feel very

sure had their been one woman in that

assembly of law-makers, the would not

have been deluded by that pretense of

law was all for the benefit of rescally

men, rascally women had no share in

foliy; for absolute and unadulterated in-

justice, devoid of one ray of reason,

lestitute of one grain of right, the bene-

repealed in England in 1736, in Austria

1766. It is estimated that by these laws

and nearly all of those nine millions

were women. In 1716, at Huntingdon,

England, a Mrs. Hicks and her little

a storm by pulling off their stockings and

that murdered millions of innocent per

part and parcel of their enact

kindly offer their assistance in the future

law-making business, it does seem we

would thankfully accept their offer, and

not turn up our noses in disdain, and

continue to consider ourselves the as-sembled wisdom of the land. The

theory of the benefit of clergy was this:

The law only permitted men to become

pricets. The office made the man sacred

from the law's punishment. A clergy-

man could rob, steal, murder, commit

burglary, rape or incest with impunity.

to read, therefore it followed, any man

felonious deed, by that benefit of clergy

and could not read he was simply

woman, she was dragged to the place of

execution, disemboweled and burned

alive. No amount of learning softened

petit larceny, and many other small offenses. These are the laws that were

the "perfection of reason." These are

be permitted to commit any and every

crime, and escape legal punishment, an-

pears unreasonable enough. But to permit

male felons to escape because it was in

the range of possibilities that they should

become priests, does indeed appear

make the heavens ring with their out-

weaken or destroy those monstrous laws is melancholy proof of the limited capacities, the short comings of the

greatest human minds. It may be said

the very perfection of unreason.

hanged. If the murderer were

To B

because of his violation of inw, seemed which we suppose is the best on earth, unless it be Amercan, which is but Engutterly oblivious of the existence of laws more devilishly destructive than ligh with emendations: "Law is the any despot that ever lived; and against perfection of reason. It commands what which they should have banded them-selves with a righteon; wrath u t I such s necessary, and forbids what is wrong. What admiration and awe naturally enactments were stricken from the arises in the mind on hearing this fine code, and swept into deep obliviou. sonorous sentenca: vet at the very time [Concluded next Sunday. Coke wrote it, on the records of English law were many it would seem a parlia-JACKSON'S GRAVE. ment of demons could hardly enact more cruel, or an assembly of idicts more foolish. In proof whereof it is only Turpley Starr, in Southern Churchman. One needs, indeed, some apology for necessary to cite some few laws of daring to touch so sacred a sautest. These lines dedicated to Mrs. Jackson, peculiar atrocity, and some of peculiar folly. The heresy laws are red with human blood. The witchersft laws and written in 1885--have been kept from that day to this most closely and burned its million, chiefly poor old becomingly veiled. And now they are women. The gipsy laws executed men only offered as the humblest of tributes and women as felons for no crime but in compliment to the ever hereafter remaining on English soil longer than memorable twenty-sixth of October, to one month. The benefit of clergy law, testify the tender interest and loving born of assinine folly and gross injustice. homage which we of this once honered

manded what was right and forbade what was wrong," according to Coke, Hait! Pilgrim, hait! Thou canst not pass This silent sentry-box below, Though he that's on that past-alas! These laws were terribly severe on men, on women they bore down with May challenge neither ichend nor for fourfold severity. The witcheraft laws scarcely touched men. Blackstone tells And be it so. We'd sooner trust

valley regard the occasion that will un-veil in the capitol square at Richmond,

Virginia, the statue of our dear, dead

with his sacred finger wrote on the sand

and refused to metera punishment to the

sinning woman not meted to he sin-

ning man, thereby forever stamping

with sacred condemnation the inequali-

ty that had hitherto obtained. Not yet

hearts, it is just beginning to dawn on

the world. Those cruel and unequal

laws of England were in full force when

the wise Bacon wrote, yet little did his wisdom weigh against their iniquity.

They were in full force when the right-

less poet sung of a lost paradise. Better had he sung of the living hell faw-

makers were making of the land. They

were in full force when those stern Re-

pulicans. Hampden and his connects dethroned a king for ship money, and cut off his sunolated head for a little

illegal taxing. What was the crime of

monopolies and irregular levies of money compared to the crime of burning wo-

men for no fault but that of old age and

poverty? Of executing gipsies by the

lozen for no offer so but breathing the air

of that "merry" old England? Com-pared to that "more decent" way of

executing female fe'ous? Compared to

that groterque iniquity "benefit of clergy law?" Compared to the blood-red heresy laws; yet on all these laws

the great Bacon was silent. The divine

Shakespeare was dumb, Milton was

muts. And these stern Republicana

who struck a monarch from his throne

as that Christly lessen came to our

Our Old Campeador therein— Dead as he is and gone to dust— Than half the forms of living men. us-"they existed to the terror of all ancient females." Any gipsy remain-ing over a month in England was exe-cuted as a felon; these legal murders Sacred to him this Valley now! were often committed up to the time of

Her hero guardian, pat.on saint— His laurels hang on every bough. His breath is his triumphal chapt. Sleep, Jackson, Sleep! Thy mother here Shall sacred hold this head of thine, And bring her calleren year by year As pilgrims to a Mecca's surine.

Tis very meet this calm outpost is undisturbed of cannons' roll. No daring reveille shall boast The rousing of thy patriot soul.

To work? to weep? Ah, no-thank God!.
This noble sun had dimmed its Hahl. E'er yet had paled our here blood.

And glory's stars went out in plant. modern mind it is difficult to see where If he should wake. Put out the light! Dear cradie angels rock his grave; Nor let him ask, How went the fight,

decency—no woman can see the superior Aht no defeat, no dread reverse decency of being dragged to the place of Thank Christ, can term this conque an link his name to failu e'a curs Or dim the hato round his head? execution disemboweled before a growd of people and burned alive. Any ordi-

nary female mind would think banging pon the summit top of fame, far more decent. The benefit of clergy ithin the beat of freedom's dram ly leave of absence cam And his unconquered soul went home the benefit. For unmixed, Simon-pure The signet now cannot be broke

Life's folded work is scaled and sur-Death caught his step on glory's track And fixed it there forever more. . . . .

fit of clergy law stands unrivaled in the O, sacred ground! Most hallowed dust!
We lay our hand upon our mouth.
We kneel and weep—ah! weep me must
On this—the grave of ail our south. history of erring humanity, yet this law existed and was in force until the reign of George IV. The witchcraft laws were

more atrocious, and wrought more suffer-The Woodhull Once More. ng in the world, but there seems this rom an Interview of the Cincinnati Times lifference between the witchcraft laws "Mrs. Woodhull, I would like to have

and the benefit of clergy-the witchcraft aws was the result of feeling, was a phase you tell me your opinion of the result of this new movement in the Rescher of fanaticism growing out of the beseandal," said the reporter later in the nighted religious element that characterized all christendom at that time conversation. "It must all come to the surface enough The benefit of clergy seems to have been a calm, calculating scheme to screen wicked men from the punishment due their deeds The witchcraft laws were

or later," was the reply; "a'l the rottenness of that cesspool, and the moral vileness and bathess of Brooklyn. There will be statements made and lestim given entirely new and starting. Money of christian countries nine millions of I has been poured out like water human beings were burned as witches, I to hide the truth, by parties who have never yet been heard from in connection with the scandal, but to whom the truti exposed were ruin; but all the opposing girl, aged nine years, were hanged for and jarring interests will eventually lay selling their souls to the devil, and raising it all open, and the world will gaze upon it in horror.' "You are satisfied of Mrs. Tilton's in-

fidelity?" "Satisfied! I know it as well as

making a lather of soap. The learned Blackstone approved of those horrible aws in these words: "To deny the exknow I am alive." stence of witchcraft and sorcery, is at "When did you first know it?" once flatly to contradict the word of God. And the thing itself is a truth to "Almost the first time I ever met Theodore, he poured the whole story which every nation in the world hath borne its testimony." This is the way into my ears. I told him there were but two courses to take, sither go immegreat legal minds accepted testimony distely and shoot Mr. Beecher or shut sons. Scon after recording the above his mouth and be slient, and not go blubbering about like a foolish, whipped wise opinion, Backstone complacently schoolboy. But Tilton's own slips were remarks that the witchcraft laws existed so frequent and so well known to Beecher that he dared not move like a to the terror of all ancient females Had women from time immemorial man. Beecher and Tilton and Moulton held the law-making power, instead of and Mrs. Tilton were at my house hunmea; and had they, as men have, comdreds of times, and all this matter was mitted the million blunders, and follies freely ta'ked of ones while we were together. After much talk, Theodore arose and said: "Well, Henry, you love and crimes on record against the male law-makers of the world; and had the woman law-makers made every Elizabeth, and she love: you. If you can bless her in any way, do so, and ments relating to the male half of humanity, bear on that male half with fourfold the severity they bore on the female half; it does seem, will never interfere,' and drew us out of the room and left them alone together. Mrs. Tilton is an ardent, intensely amorous and passionate woman, and loves if at the present day, men were to come forward with agentle expostulation, and Beecher devotedly !!

"This is not the general idea of Mrs. Tilton." "I know it, but it is correct. I have held her head in my lap for hours, while she told over the story of her love and shame. Mrs. Beecher is a grand and noble woman, but as much mi-mated with him as Elizabeth with Tagodore. Beecher, in his boyhood, promised to marry her, and she held him to his

promise in later years."
"Did Tilton write that life of yours?" "He wrote every word, but wrote it from notes furnished him by a gentleman. It sounded the keel of my ruin and downfall "

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was practiced by a christian people for nearly two thousand years after Christ the divine gave the world that divine lesson of equality—that lesson on the right of woman to equality before the law—that lesson when he stooped and